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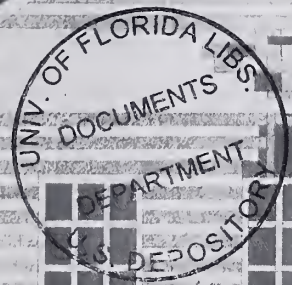
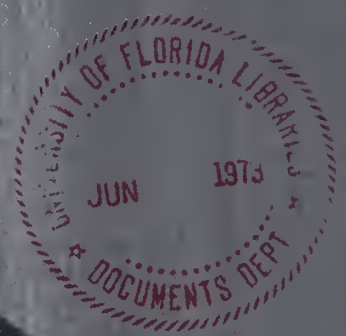
the

june 1973



HALLMARK

united states army security agency



"A House Divided Against Itself
Cannot Stand"

Dialogue

Dialogue is a new forum for reader comment on issues and events that affect ASA men and women. Suggestions for future topics or questions are welcome and should be mailed to Editor, The Hallmark. Comments will be obtained by means of mailed questionnaires and/or personal interviews.

Once A Typist, Always A Typist?

The cliché that, "A woman's place is in the home" is slowly fading into disuse. Not all, but many women seem ready, willing and able to work at all sorts of jobs if only they are given the opportunity. But, the question is, "Are they being given the opportunity?"

To get some grass roots opinions on the issue, a random survey was conducted at Arlington Hall Station, VA. WACs and women civilian employees were asked "Has the Army gone far enough, not far enough or too far in granting equal opportunity for women?" A future *Dialogue* will feature the male response to the question.

An E-3 who soon will complete her first year in the Army, feels that the Army "has outdone itself in opening up jobs for us." She suggests that this is because of the future work force, (more WACs), but talks a little about a complaint many young WACs seem to have. "It's the little things that are bad about the Army—in the big things, like jobs and education, the Army has overextended itself for men and women.

A SP5 with a little more Army experience . . .

"I can't think of any field we can't go into except combat. But they really don't accept us. They'd rather place a guy in the same place. Many of them say 'Oh, damn, they're putting a girl here!' Slots (although they are few) are only an appeasement just to cover themselves."

Some girls have trouble being accepted in their roles as workers. "A private (male) recently said to me 'What's a WAC ordering me to do something for?'"

"There's no respect when a woman outranks a man, whether she's an officer or enlisted woman. It wasn't this bad in 1968. Women now aren't respected for their rank, authority, or ability in the service."

SP5, 5 years service

A WAC who tried to be objective . . .

"It's hard to say if they are treated equal because I don't have an operational MOS. I've heard that they are, but I've also heard that a few don't know their jobs as well as they should, even after they are trained, they somehow can't do the job, 05H is an example."

SP5, 5 years service

And another . . .

"All my remarks and opinions are necessarily

colored by one year's experience as WAC coordinator for ASA. During that time I have seen both sides of the story, both fighting for changes in policy pertaining to women in the Army and understanding the problems each request represents. In addition, being in direct contact with General Bailey's staff, I have learned her views on proposed changes and as such am influenced by what changes are likely to come about.

"The Army has always felt that women in the service were equal because they have always received the same pay. It should be remembered, however, that only in the past few years have women been allowed to obtain the ranks of full colonel and general. This and other restrictions have been slowly removed. The Army has pointed out other inequalities from within and sought to change.

"However, it was only after a fight, and over 30 years, that women may now stay in the service and have children. Other changes such as realizing that women could hold more MOSs and WAC officers could command men, have been brought about, thus bringing women in the service more in line with the civilian community.

"While progress has been made in internal Army policy, they haven't been as progressive in fighting to remove legal restrictions placed on women in the service. Dependent privileges for a WAC are much different than for the male service counterpart. A WAC under the age of 21 cannot reenlist or enlist without her parent's permission.

"Also to be considered are individual attitudes toward women in the service. It is hard to believe, but true, that after 31 years WACs are not entirely accepted. As individuals and as a group, WACs are criticized. They are blamed for more problems than the men, and chastised when they desire to be treated as ladies and according to their rank."

CPT, 5 years service

Civilians offered a variety of opinion . . .

"I think that they've been as fair with me as with every one else. They offered me the top job in this division but I turned it down because I felt someone younger and with military experience could do the job better.

GS-8, 6 years service

"If women want to perform the same jobs as men, they should compete on the basis of their qual-

continued on page 13

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Army information objectives

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Heraldry is as old as the human race, and the carrying of banners has been the habit of nations since the beginning of time.

The Stars and Stripes was created June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress resolved: "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

General Washington, when the Star-Spangled Banner was first flown by the Continental Army, is reputed to have described its symbolism as follows: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

Americans around the globe—especially servicemen and women—will be honoring Old Glory on its 196th anniversary, June 14. The Stars and Stripes still represents a land of liberty and our armed forces are there to insure it stays that way. (AFPS)

First Word From New Army Secretary

The new Secretary of the Army, Howard H. Callaway, pledges his support in maintaining the Army's past record of meeting challenges with honor and skill.

"I begin my duties as your secretary deeply conscious of my obligations to all members of the Army and your families. Together we share a great responsibility to a Nation which has grown accustomed to an army possessed of complete loyalty, exemplary integrity, and the highest order of professional competence. These qualities in our Army constitute one of America's most priceless assets which we must continue to maintain. The Army's achievements are well-known to your countrymen who take confidence from the past that you will meet all future challenges with honor and skill. For my part, I am honored to return to an active role with the Army, and I pledge my best efforts on your behalf as individuals and to the Army as a member of our national defense team."



Our Cover symbolizes Abraham Lincoln's paraphrase of a biblical reference, "A house divided against itself cannot stand", as well as some ideas on how we can put our house back together . . . if we want to . . . offered by former Army Secretary Robert F. Froehlke on p. 8.

Our acrylic illustration with sponge and stencil is by Ron Crabtree.

Winner of 2 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association as one of the best Government Publications produced in 1970 and 1971.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE A. GODDING, CG, US Army Security Agency

MAJOR CHARLES G. BELAN
Information Officer

LAWRENCE E. WHEELER
Public Affairs Officer & Editor

SP5 VAN J. KLUTTZ
Contributing Editor

MAJOR PAUL D. SUTTON
Command Information Officer

MISS KATHLEEN T. BOUCHER
Assistant Editor

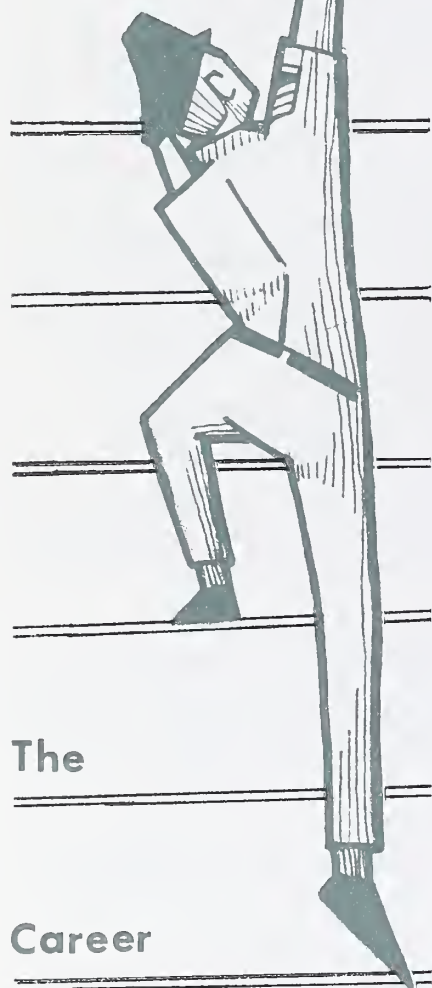
PVT RACHEL RAMSEY
Staff Writer

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Staying In?

Try

NCOES.



The

Career

Development

Ladder

Despite all the publicity about the Army's education program, some people still haven't received the word on the Noncommissioned Officer Education System (NCOES).

NCOES provides formal, high level skill training plus formal leadership training. These two items are of great importance to the NCO in today's Army. The system provides the training, and, just as important, retraining and additional skills to keep up with today's changing technology and new techniques. Also, the NCO obtains practical experience in effective leadership techniques.

NCOES consists of three progressive levels identified as basic, advanced and senior. The overall structure is patterned after Army officer career development training and seeks to achieve a comparable degree of professionalism.

The basic and advanced courses range from 8-12 weeks in length, with some exceptions. The courses are located at Army service schools responsible for particular MOSs. This provides a "home base" for the NCO to return to during his career for additional knowledge and preparation for more challenging positions.

The schools use modern techniques, methods and equipment in their instruction to make the courses more effective, interesting, meaningful and valuable to the student.

The classes are conducted in two parts, the first part being general knowledge (English, map reading, leadership, RR/EO, etc.) while the second part deals with the particular MOS of the student.

The Senior Level course, conducted at the US Army Sergeants Major Academy (USASMA) at Ft. Bliss, TX, prepares students to assist commanders in solving leadership, human relations and training problems. It is intellectual and branch immaterial in nature.

In an effort to give a little more visibility to the program, *The Hallmark* asked a few general questions of ASA men who have attended several schools within the NCOES.

The men, all of whom attended a school at the advanced level of instruction, possessed a variety of MOSs (Finance, Adjutant General, Recruit-

ing, Administration). Most of the men questioned felt that the general knowledge part of the course was more beneficial to them than the MOS related instruction. Sergeant First Class Dewey H. Waters (AG), felt it gave him a good outline of what the Regular Army is all about. Sergeant First Class Dennis L. Pederson (Recruiting) felt that the general courses make a person aware of what the Army is all about. He felt the most important knowledge he gained concerned the Combat Arms. On the other hand one sergeant indicated that, for him, the MOS instruction was a waste of time because of his proficiency in his MOS.

These men also felt that NCOES is giving enlisted men and women the same type of professional training that the officer career development program gives commissioned officers. Although most of the men felt the length of the course was about right for the material covered, one felt that some of the material was not needed at all.

Most of the NCOs questioned felt that all enlisted men and women should attend NCOES courses if they are given the opportunity. A few of the comments were:

"Yes, they should attend, commensurate with their level of experience," (SFC Dewey H. Waters, AG);

"Yes, a person can't get enough education," (SFC Dennis L. Pederson, Recruiting NCO).

On the other hand Sergeant First Class Vernon P. Siskin felt that "EW/EM that are not in the correct frame of mind should not go. A person attending the course should want to learn."

The NCOES is still being improved to reflect the needs of the NCO Corps. "Eventually it will be just like a college," said SFC Jack H. Ebert. The program is geared to benefit the Army as a whole because of better professional leaders and more skilled graduates in their military occupational specialties. Also, the graduate of the Basic course receives 42 promotion points, with promotion of E3's to E4 and E4's to E5 for any E4 who graduates in the top of his class.

For more information on NCOES contact your personnel office or your education center.



Getting out and you're not really sure what's happening to you? Never fear, the Army won't leave you hanging.

A recently published booklet should handle all your questions. "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents" tells about the latest changes to the

GI Bill and other benefits for vets and their families.

This 30 cent booklet which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20420, tells it all. You can find answers to questions about pension, insurance, locations of VA offices and hospitals.

Also turn to this handy booklet for job hunting information, loan information and Department of Defense Information.

Announcing—the new Sergeant Major of the Army. Command Sergeant Major Leon L. VanAutreuve will assume his new position as Sergeant Major of the Army on July 1, 1973, when Sergeant Major of the Army Silas L. Copeland, retires.

Sergeant VanAutreuve, a 29 year Army veteran, has served as command sergeant major for US Army Alaska and for the 20th Engineer Brigade in the Republic of Vietnam.



A nice boost—Headquarters, Department of the Army, has recently announced a jump of \$20 per month in some pay checks.

The rate of Special Duty Assignment Pro Pay for Career Counselors (MOS OOE) and Superior Perform-

ance Pro Pay will be increased from \$30 to \$50 each month.

This increase attempts to cushion the eventual loss of shortage speciality pro pay and to "increase professionalism".

The individual eligibility criteria remains unchanged. The increase will become effective July 1, 1973.

Short of cash?—A little hard work can solve that problem.

Enlisted personnel interested in working on their off-duty hours for nonappropriated funds activities should file an application at their installation personnel office.

Normally, there are many kinds of positions available. Vacancies exist for waiters, bartenders, bus boys, food service workers, library assistants and craft shop helpers.

This off duty employment not only adds income—but you don't get short changed. The pay is the same as for a civilian in the same position, but the work experience may help a person qualify for a job once he or she is back in civvies for good.

A nice bite—cost sharing procedures on quarterly billings for orthodontic care under the CHAMPUS Program for

the Handicapped will no longer be applicable. Payments for orthodontic care will again be made only on a monthly billing system. This became effective April 1.

Under the CHAMPUS Program for the Handicapped, available only to the authorized dependents of active duty personnel, the sponsor has a fixed cost-sharing obligation based on his pay grade.

The original policy of cost-sharing on quarterly billings was approved and implemented on the basis of information that the practice of quarterly billing was common, if not prevalent.

This information has proven to be inaccurate, according to a CHAMPUS spokesman, resulting in the discontinuance of the quarterly billing system.

Get smart through USAFI—Did you know

- That you can ask questions about your USAFI course by writing to your instructor or to USAFI?

- That you can take the final examination in a USAFI course any time you feel prepared—even without submitting lessons?

- That you may request a 12 month extension of time (after the initial 12 months) to complete your USAFI course?

- That you can transfer from one USAFI course to another without charge? (Only one transfer is allowed for each original enrollment—whether the enrollment is by fee payment or by use of a free enrollment certificate.)

- That you get a free enrollment certificate, entitling you to enroll in another USAFI course, when you satisfactorily complete a USAFI course or a participating college and university course? (Certificates issued for PC&U completions are only valid for USAFI courses.)

- That the textbook(s) and study guide are yours to keep? (You are asked to return them if you transfer to another course.)

- That you may continue your USAFI course after you are released from active duty? (You have 12 months from date of separation—regardless of your date of enrollment.)

- That if you are serious about education, your education officer can enroll you in a USAFI course . . . today.



We try harder, too—Life in the Army is getting better and better every day although many would question if it could be any worse.

Emphasis continues to be placed on improving living conditions in the barracks. The budget for the next fiscal year triples the amount of money to be spent on barracks privacy and modernization.

Service to dependents is likewise up in every category. The budget for family housing has more than doubled. Additional funds have also been allocated for overseas education and CHAMPUS.

Getting Out?

Don't Lose Bennies

Make Sure it's Honorably

by Bill Atwater, Tropic Lightning News

Somewhere in most orderly rooms hangs an orange and gray poster. Its fine print and many entries make ideal reading for CQs fighting sleep and boredom at 3 A.M.

But, unless driven to the chart in sleepy-eyed desperation, the average soldier will probably never read it.

He should.

The poster explains what benefits are available to men with each of the five types of discharge—honorable, general, undesirable, bad conduct and dishonorable.

The poster is the reference to which most JAG officers turn when counseling those facing less-than-honorable discharges. It is an official Department of the Army publication.

But the laws and regulations governing the many agencies which administer benefits are complex—so complex that even the official chart is partially inaccurate.

There is no problem determining what benefits are available to veterans with honorable, general or dishonorable discharges.

Ex-soldiers with honorable or general discharges are eligible for every benefit authorized by Congress, from headstone markers to GI Bill educational assistance.

Those with dishonorable discharges are entitled only to transportation home, the use of the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records, and—in some cases—GI insurance benefits.

But the picture for men with undesirable or bad conduct discharges is more complicated. Whether or not they are eligible for a specific benefit depends on the policies and regulations of the agency which administers it.

VA Benefits

Many of the most important benefits available to ex-soldiers are administered by the Veterans Administration.

According to the DA poster, almost no VA benefits are available to those with bad conduct discharges, and the VA must rule on the eligibility of those with undesirable discharges.

However, any individual who does not have a dishonorable discharge will be considered for benefits—even though individuals with undesirable or bad conduct discharges are unlikely to receive them.

Those with bad conduct and dishonorable discharges are permitted to apply, VA officials explained, because laws governing the Veterans Administration define "veteran" as anyone released from active military service "under conditions other than dishonorable."

But the VA may rule an ex-soldier's service is dishonorable even though his certificate reads "undesirable" or "bad conduct."

By law, the VA may not provide benefits to anyone who: is discharged as a conscientious objector; is discharged by sentence of a general court-martial (the source of many bad conduct discharges); is discharged as a deserter; or is discharged as an alien during wartime.

The VA is also required to consider an individual's discharge dishonorable—and thus a bar to VA benefits—if he:

- accepted an undesirable discharge to avoid a general court-martial (the DA poster incorrectly implies that acceptance of an undesirable discharge to avoid any type of court-martial bars VA benefits);
- is discharged because of mutiny or spying;
- was convicted of an offense involving "moral turpitude" (generally convicted of a felony);
- is discharged for homosexuality;
- is discharged for "persistent and willful misconduct."

Who decides

Veterans' Assistance Officer, Richard Okamoto, explained how VA officials rule on eligibility of individuals with undesirable or bad conduct discharges.

"We help the man make the basic application for the benefit he wants," Okamoto said, "and then we get his administrative records from the military. We review everything, even federal police records sometimes."

"The information is given to an adjudication committee, which decides whether or not the discharge is dishonorable. Most of the committee's work involves determining whether the discharge was based on a one-time affair, or was the result of 'persistent and willful misconduct.'"

"Bad conduct and undesirable discharges are treated the same. Both types can go either way."

The VA official who heads the committee, Adjudication Officer Leland D. Brown, said, "We don't make too many decisions—generally one or two a month."

Brown said the percentage of favorable decisions is "not very high."

"Usually the guy who gets an undesirable discharge has goofed up pretty well," Brown said. "He was in trouble over a long period of time. Normally, that's considered 'persistent and willful misconduct.'"

"But once in a while you run across a case where a guy was discharged because he went out and had a bad weekend, where he got into a great deal of trouble in just a couple of days."

"You can see what happened. The guy tangled with an NCO, say, and his CO thought the guy had been a trouble-maker all along and started discharge proceedings."

"But if the man's military records don't show he'd been a troublemaker, if they only show one incident, he'll probably get VA benefits despite his discharge."

Even if a soldier is found eligible for VA benefits, he may be denied benefits administered by other federal agencies. This is because other benefits are authorized by other laws—laws which set standards of eligibility different from VA's.

For instance, an ex-soldier with a bad conduct discharge may be found ineligible for VA benefits because his record shows repeated misconduct—a case in which VA must consider his discharge to be dishonorable in character.

But he could still receive veterans' preference for a farm loan or rural housing loan. The law governing those programs, administered by the Department of Agriculture, grants benefits to anyone discharged "under other-than-dishonorable conditions."

Under that law, only those who are actually given dishonorable discharges are excluded.

On the other hand, only those veterans with honorable or general discharges are eligible for Civil Service preference points or retirement credit. This is because laws controlling these benefits define "veteran" as one released under honorable conditions, and recognize only "honorable active service" for computation of retirement credit.

Similarly, the law which guarantees veterans reemployment at the civilian job they held before entering the military applies only to those who have "satisfactorily" completed a period of active duty. The courts have ruled this means only veterans with honorable or general discharges.

Unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen is available only to those discharged under other-than-dishonorable conditions. Veterans with bad conduct discharges are specifically excluded.

Job counseling and placement services for veterans are controlled both by federal and state laws. Charles Mitsuyama, manager of the Honolulu Placement Branch of the Hawaii State Employment Service, said those with "bad" discharges could use state counseling and employment services, but would not receive the priority treatment given veterans with honorable or general discharges, or the preferential treatment given to disabled veterans.

And although Social Security laws authorize Social Security credit based on military service for all ex-soldiers discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, Social Security administrators here said that if a veteran does not have an honorable or general discharge, they ask the VA to determine his eligibility.

Finally, naturalization benefits are available only to those with honorable or general discharges.

Of the benefits administered by the Army, vets with undesirable or bad conduct discharges are eligible only for transportation home, a death gratuity, and the use of the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records and the Army Discharge Review Board. (Ex-soldiers

whose bad conduct discharges result from general court-martial may not use the Army Discharge Review Board).

The Army grants individuals with dishonorable discharges only transportation home and the use of the Army Board for the Correction of Military Records.

Loss of Civil Rights

Ex-soldiers whose discharge results from court-martial may find they have lost certain civil rights when they return to civilian life.

Under the Federal Gun Control Act, anyone discharged under dishonorable conditions is prohibited from owning or using a firearm.

When asked whether that prohibition included individuals with undesirable or bad conduct discharges, Special Agent Dale Chortening of the Treasury Department's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau said: "That's a gray area. Nationally, we've taken the position that a man with any of the last three types of discharge is putting himself in jeopardy if he buys a firearm. But I don't know if that interpretation has been tested yet."

A court-martial conviction can cost an individual the right to own a gun even if the conviction does not result in a discharge.

Under the gun control act, firearm ownership or use is banned for anyone convicted by any court of a crime for which the maximum penalty is more than one year's imprisonment.

The actual sentence imposed by the court does not matter. For instance, a soldier convicted by a summary court-martial of marijuana possession—for which the maximum period of imprisonment is five years—would permanently lose the right to use a firearm, even if the court sentenced him to less than a year's confinement.

Court-martial convictions may also affect the rights to vote and hold elective office, depending on state law. JAG officers here said the Department of the Army had turned down previous requests to provide a state-by-state breakdown of such laws.

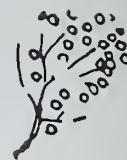
The attorneys speculated that DA's reluctance to approach the question was the result of the sheer number of statutes involved and the difficulty of interpreting each law correctly.

Also, loss of civil rights following a court-martial conviction may depend on whether a state considers the conviction a felony. JAG officers explained that because the UCMJ is part of the United States Code, soldiers found guilty of violating any UCMJ article have received a federal conviction. But they added that offenses of a basically military nature—such as AWOL—would not be considered felonies in most states.

In Hawaii, at least, the question is academic. Ken Hashimoto, Assistant Elections Administrator, said that prior to 1970 anyone convicted of a felony lost the right to vote in Hawaii. Now, however, felons here lose voting rights only while in prison.

Veteran benefits: limited for less than honorable discharge

Thoughts in Verse



There Has Got To Be A Better Way

*There was a sunrise this morning but it was not bright,
For it was shaded by the darkness of our night.
Hurry sundown so that the dark can hide what is true.
In a world of everlasting darkness what is there for me
to do?*

*We all play the game of life right up to the end.
But the rules are constantly changing for those who
cannot win.
In the daytime we pray for the sweet darkness to come,
So as to hide what we feel, so people can't see where we
are coming from.*

*Will there ever be a change? There has got to be a
better way.
Stop praying for night and live your life today.
Only in the light are the dark sides of things shown.
You will be surprised by how many times your mind has
been blown,*

*By some shadow you thought was a friend,
Only to find he was a backstabber in the end.
In the light you can see the truth from any side,
So if you continue living in darkness it must be you
who decides.*

**Jamal A-med
USASATC & S**



Mystified

*Perhaps you've often heard it said
"The best in life is free"
If this is true, why is it that
it keeps on costing me?*

**Don Sammon
HHC, USAG, AHS VA**



*don't get lost
you never know
where you might
find yourself.*

**from The Leprechaun
USASAFS Augsburg**



Prejudice

*What it was
A cause of suffering and strife,
Separating daughter, son, husband and wife.
Imposing an emptiness,
creating a sore,
Inflicting a wound
that leaves no scar
(or does it?)*

*A reason
A reason for misery, pain and hunger.
For black backs toiling in the sun,
Ceasing to grow old,
getting no younger.
Time stood still
for a proud and beautiful race
As benefactors of hate and greed
would destroy a kingdom and leave no trace.*

*What it is.
A portrait of ignorance
predicating hate, and knowing not why.
An ancestral heirloom
Passing from generation to generation.
A scythe of injustice
hewing its path through the majestic
meadows of love, harmony and brotherhood.
A platform of nonsense
acknowledging "man's inhumanity to man."*

*What it is to be.
A word . . . just a word.*

**—George B. Williams
USASATC & S**

Leavin' on a Jet Plane?

Want to remember it always? The sparkling waterfall . . . peasants in the village . . . or waves bouncing against a seemingly monumental granite wall . . . Capture it in pictures! ASA people have a good chance to take pictures during their travels, or while they're vacationing or working in snowy Shemya or windy Sinop. Even the most isolated post becomes memorable when pictures have captured some of its uniqueness.

Hallmark readers are interested in travel features and pictures. Become a well qualified amateur and take memories to share, with your children, grandchildren and with us. Travel Photography will help you bring your experiences back to life. Its tips will prove especially useful to ASA people in their travels.

Share your memories with others—send copies of your photos (and accompanying story if possible) to The Hallmark, IACS-I Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212.

“Just as travelers of another generation set down their personal impressions in diaries, the 20th Century traveler uses camera and film to record the sights and sensations of his journeys. What he is after is images of pleasures past—pictures that depict as vividly as possible the special character of each place he visited, and that recreate the sensations he felt when he was there.”

That, as the editors of Time-Life Books point out in TRAVEL-PHOTOGRAPHY, sums up the purpose of this book—the 16th volume in the highly acclaimed Life Library of Photography series. In short, its objective is to assist the reader in bringing the travel experience back alive.

Carl Mydans, a Life staff photographer since the magazine's first issue, explains in the first chapter some cardinal principles based on his 35 years in traveling with a camera. Become thoroughly familiar with your equipment, he stresses. Decide before leaving home how you'll handle black and white pictures (the vast majority

of travel photographs are shot in color).

But, writes Mydans, “the most important advice I can give on equipment has nothing to do with the technicalities of emulsions or optics. It is simply: Carry a camera at all times. The rule applies from the beginning of a trip to its end, for many memorable pictures can be made en route—at terminals, aboard planes, ships, cars and trains.”

While the bulk of the dozens of startlingly beautiful travel photographs included in this book were taken by professionals of Mydans' standing, many were shot by amateurs who were wise enough to arrange easy access to a loaded camera at all times, and to keep their eyes wide open. “The qualities that make a good travel photographer,” writes the Editors, “are those that make a good traveler: curiosity about the infinite variety in the world around him, appreciation for the world around him, appreciation for other cultures, and an eye for scenes that are unusual, telling or incongruous.”

While the pictorial emphasis of TRAVEL PHOTOGRAPHER is on color, some of the book's best pictures were shot in monochrome. “The advantage of black-and-white film is its capacity to simplify and select the essences of a particular view,” write the editors. Their maxim is brilliantly borne out by the photographs on pages 11–128, especially the powerful evocation of the magnificence of Mt. Fuji on page 123.

Two chapters in the book offer invaluable tips on how to capture the scenes of time and place of your travels while the volume's two concluding chapters concentrate on how best to capture people—on film, that is—and on how to make the tired photographic cliché (the Eiffel Tower or the Leaning Tower of Pisa, for example) come alive with fresh insight. Photographers represented include Alfred Eisenstaedt, David Douglas Duncan, Ikko, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Cecil Beaton and Douglas Faulkner, whose compassionate color photographs of a peasant woman in Ecuador is one of the book's many highlights.

Hints for the Traveling Photographer

Don't carry film in baggage that will be exposed to an x-ray detection system. That's the best advice today for amateur and professional photographers.

Any unprocessed photographic film contained in luggage and parcels will be exposed, to some extent, by x-ray fluoroscopy devices now being used by airlines, customs officials and postal authorities checking for weapons, bombs, drugs and contraband, according to an Eastman Kodak Co. research scientist.

Whether or not these x-ray inspection systems will expose the film sufficiently to render it useless depends on a number of variable factors. However, in a technical sense, “it is improbable that a successful (x-ray) inspection can be conducted without building up some developable exposure on the film, regardless of how low the exposure,” says V. G. McNinch of Kodak film technical services division.

What can the traveling photographer do to guard against this hazard?

McNinch offers these suggestions:

- Retain loaded cameras and unprocessed film in carry-on luggage.
- Package film so that it is obvious what is inside or make it clear to inspectors that it is film and shouldn't be x-rayed or opened to light. Signs or labels are appropriate but not always effective.

Book review and photo hints reprinted with permission from Government Photography

Because it is right

Equal

Opportunity is

Our Challenge

Not

Our Problem

These excerpts from an article written while Robert F. Froehlke was Secretary of the Army, will help us meet the challenges of equal opportunity and race relations.

By Robert F. Froehlke



Robert F. Froehlke, former Secretary of the Army, takes a break during one of his tours.

I want to make you aware of my complete official and personal commitment to the Army's race relations and equal opportunity programs.

I am not an expert. As a matter of fact, I guess I am what I suspect most of you are. I am a groping and coping, sincerely concerned person. I don't have very many answers. I have my prejudices. Nonetheless, I do know that if this Army is to perform its mission, we must improve our opportunities for equality and we must improve our race relations.

I stress "groping and coping" because, in this highly emotional area involving people, I think it is inevitable that anyone who is sincerely concerned is going to be frustrated. We need the kind of human beings who can grope and cope with this frustration. And we don't need the smart alec who thinks he has all the answers. In these areas there are no pat answers. They change from day to day. That is why it is so terribly important that our commanders be sincerely concerned. That sincerity and

that concern is what's going to make us move toward better relations between the races and have more successful equal opportunity programs.

Why is our equal opportunity and racial harmony program so important? First of all, it is our national policy. Secondly, and maybe we should put this number one, it is right. It is the right thing for people to have as their objective. And, thirdly, it is smart from a manager's point of view.

As a manager, I know that we have to put priorities on our various problems, put priorities on objectives. Action on many of our objectives and problems we must delegate to good subordinates. However . . . this is a non-delegatable responsibility.

Every commander must be personally responsible for the race relations and equal opportunity programs within his command.

I can recall, fairly early in '69, just after becoming an Assistant Secretary of Defense, I visited with noncommissioned officers in one command

who told me, "We have no racial problems." That was a terrible error. Not only that they thought it, but more importantly that they convinced top officers in that command. We must avoid a repetition of errors like this.

I have a feeling that one of the biggest obstacles to resolving our problems of racial tension is a credibility gap between commanders and the minority troops they lead. I believe that one of the most significant causes of this credibility gap is an inability to empathize, and I define empathy to be the ability to look at the facts through the other man's eyes. That is difficult to do. Let me use two emotional examples. . . .

My first example involves the Confederate flag. For a WASP born and raised in Wisconsin, the Confederate flag simply represents the state flag of Alabama. Normally, it wouldn't upset me a bit to see the state flag on a barracks wall or on a car as a sticker. But here I think I have developed a little empathy. I know that most blacks, when they see the Confederate flag, don't see the state flag of Alabama. The black man sees a symbol of the white majority through hundreds of years of doing things to his race about which he does not want to be reminded. I suggest that the white man who understands this view when he sees the Confederate flag has empathy with the black man.

Another example is the clenched black fist. I know, having talked with a number of black troops about this, that the clenched black fist is a symbol of brotherhood, a symbol of fraternity, of unity, of good common purpose. Yet I must tell you that this same clenched fist is often interpreted by whites as the symbol of a black who wants to be segregated from the rest of the citizens in the United States of America. Mind you, it's what the eye perceives it to be that's important.

Here, I think in particular, is where Equal Opportunity Officers can be of invaluable aid to the commander. Help the commander to have empathy. When the white commander jumps to the wrong conclusion about a black symbol, for heaven's sake, tell him how it is, not what he thinks it is. It is through this empathy that real

communication among the races will become possible.

In the area of race relations there are two scare phrases—"reverse discrimination" and "white backlash"—phrases that, again, mean different things to different people and, perhaps, which defy definition. I am chiefly disturbed by the fact that they are both used frequently by individual commanders as excuses for inaction.

Let us consider "reverse discrimination." Frequently when I have asked about implementing various possible affirmative actions, I have been told that such actions would constitute "reverse discrimination."

I will never advocate discrimination in any form. However, I think we as commanders, when we hear the flip phrase "reverse discrimination," should not immediately abandon our affirmative action programs. For instance, searching diligently for a member of a minority group who is competent and capable of filling a command position is not reverse discrimination. And, fighting hard to be sure equality exists in your command is also not reverse discrimination.

The second alibi I often hear is the fear that an action will cause white backlash. I agree that, to assure the success of our programs, white backlash should be avoided, *at almost all cost*, but not at *all cost*. Almost everything that should be done, in my opinion, can be done, and white backlash will be avoided if three conditions are present:

- First, the policy is fair,
- Second, the policy is implemented in a determined and firm way,
- And, third, the policy and the implementation are candidly and honestly discussed. Men of good will (and the vast majority of human beings are men of good will), will understand and will not resent a fair policy, firmly implemented, if it is candidly and honestly explained to them.

Discrimination based on race is contrary to Army policy. . . . What happens if we spot discrimination? Often, when we do spot discrimination, the action that must be taken causes commanders and managers some discomfort, if it's not a bad guy doing the bad thing as the result of

bad motivation, but rather good people doing habitual things for what they consider to be right motives. What do we do when we spot discrimination under these circumstances? We eliminate it!

It doesn't matter whether good people are using habitual practices to achieve what they think is the right objective. The rule is, when the commander spots discrimination, his responsibility is to eliminate the practice and, if need be, the source.

You may wonder if this rule applies to foreign countries whose people discriminate against our soldiers and civilians. Obviously, we have limitations in a foreign country, but we don't condone their discriminatory practices and we will take whatever action is necessary, with all power within our means, to eliminate those practices.

In the United States, when the practices are generally approved by the community, commanders must eliminate those practices to the best of their ability, not only by use of the off-limits sanction, but also by seeing to it that the community firmly and publicly understands that the Army will not condone these practices. Now, I am not suggesting that in these communities you should use a bat and swing wildly. I think that you should use savvy. Nonetheless, in matters of this sort, the sooner the objectionable practice is eliminated the better.

Finally, what about the white commander, or, indeed, the commander of any cultural or ethnic background who is very intelligent, very honest, has had an excellent record, but says that, because of his background, he simply cannot accept other officers or other

men who are racially different as equals? I say that question is very simply answered; that man cannot serve as an officer in the United States Army.

For many years, women have been limited in their participation in all aspects of Army life. I don't need to tell you that attitudes regarding women and their roles in our society have been undergoing rapid transition. Our recent moves to increase the utilization of women in the Army reflect these changing attitudes. . . . For instance, I am sure that you are aware that Brigadier General Mildred Bailey recently announced that the Department of Army has set as a minimum objective doubling the size of the Women's Army Corps by 1978. I will predict that that objective will be met and passed long before 1978. We have also expanded the number of military occupational specialties for which women are eligible.

We are now also in the process of having women join men in advanced training. Women are now participating in ROTC training. These are all very positive actions. The Army has recognized the problem, and in its own selfish interest is solving that problem, while doing what is right. . . . There are a few MOSs (Military Occupational Specialties) that women may not fill right now—those associated with fighting in combat or strenuous physical demands. I believe these restrictions are appropriate. The important thing to remember is that . . . the Army is moving on every front to give women an equal share in the opportunity to serve their country.

You have an exciting prospect ahead of you. I remind you that as commanders you cannot delegate the responsibilities for racial harmony and equal opportunity within your units. . . . It is vital to our national survival. It is vital to the ideals which our Nation has always stood for. It requires commitment and the willing assumption of a heavy responsibility.

There is no panacea. Let me also assure you that as we chip away, moving towards a common objective, we are going to have a very satisfying and rewarding experience.

Excerpted from *Commanders Digest*

Two scare phrases

are

Reverse discrimination

and

White backlash



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Okinawa

FS Sobe—Specialist 4 Benny C. Allen, Company C, graduated at the top of Class 3-73 at the Eighth US Army Wrightman NCO Academy, Korea. Staff Sergeant Clifford Seal, 400th ASASOD, 1st Special Forces Group, (Abn), finished third in the same class. Of the 71 graduates, SP4 Allen scored 934 points out of a possible 1,000 points.

The purpose of the academy is to increase the knowledge of individuals enabling them to be better NCOs.

SP4 Allen, whose last assignment was Vietnam, entered the Army in December, 1970 and attended basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood, MO.



SP4 Benny C. Allen is congratulated by First Sergeant Hollis Hancock on his return from 8th Army Wrightman NCO Academy, where he graduated first in his class.

FS Sobe—Five men recently reenlisted for a combined total of thirty years—enough service for one to retire. Each man took the oath of reenlistment for six years.

Specialists 4 Sam W. Jones, Co. A, Patrick C. Dolina, Co. A, and Timothy J. McNerney, HSC, will keep their present duty assignments. Specialist 4 Richard Dowdy, Co. B, will be assigned to Ft. Monmouth, NJ and



The long and the short of it—Major Herbert W. White, reenlistment officer, left, administers the oath (l-r), SP4 Patrick Dolina, SP4 Richard Dowdy, SP4 Timothy J. McNerney, SP4 Sam W. Jones, and SP4 Gordon Henriott. (Photo by SP5 David Glaser)

Specialist 4 Gordon W. Henriott will go to Germany.

Major Herbert W. White, field station reenlistment officer, administered the oath of reenlistment while Sergeant First Class Gordon W. Heckman, field station career counselor, continued to set a blistering pace for reenlisting first termers. He went 300 percent over his goal for first termers for first quarter, FY 73.

Japan

FS Misawa—The Personnel Incentive Program, established by DCSPER, made its debut in April, naming FS Misawa as its first quarterly winner.

Although each unit has established its own program to recognize outstanding individuals, DCSPER's program is designed to recognize outstanding units in support of Personnel Information Systems.

The unit displaying the best support of the program is awarded the plaque at the end of each quarter with a permanent award being given at the end of the year.

Criteria considered by the Unit Evaluation Board, consisting of members from many elements of DCSPER, included data obtained through personnel reporting channels, CPMI inspections, EXPERT data base, DA reports, and unit input. Personnel reporting and data base accuracy was consistently higher at Misawa than any other ASA unit during the first Quarter CY 73.

The award, a wooden wall plaque with the name of the unit engraved in metal, was handcarried to Misawa by First Lieutenant Henry J. Turner, acting as the representative for the DCSPER, Colonel Joseph D. Howard. DA Certificates of Achievement, signed by Major General George A. Godding, commander USASA, were sent to SSG John G. Taylor, III, SP4 Paul D. Chamberlain, CW2 Morris C. Broome, SSG Arthur C. Bush, SP5 John W. Patrick, SP5 Lawrence T. Kelly, SP4 Edward Anderson, SP5 Robert D. Anderson, and SP5 Athol G. Altman, II for their accomplishment.

The runners-up in the competition were USAG Kagnev Station, Asmara, Ethiopia, and Vint Hill Farms Station, VA, placing second and third respectively.

Attention: Hallmark readers

Interesting people make interesting stories—good candid snapshots add even more to that story.

Few people would look twice at pictures of handshaking and oath taking ceremonies, and maybe not even read the story.

If you want others to know about interesting events happening in your unit, do something about it.

Get the picture?

CLOSE-UP

Karl Moehrke

Tampers With Time

by Tom Ryan



He's got time on his hands—and only precision and patience turn SFC Moehrke's "old broken clocks" into collectors items.

He probably got it as part of the contents of an old house in the neighborhood, for the entire contents of which he paid \$150. He probably thought that I was a fool for paying him all of \$30, one-fifth the price of the whole house, for just an old broken clock."

Sergeant First Class Karl E. Moehrke, NCOIC of publications and distribution, Kagnev Station, Asmara, Ethiopia, knows better. To him, nothing is just an "old broken clock." His hobby of repairing antique key-wound watches and clocks has earned him money, an "appreciation of the past," and a jumping off point into other items of antiquity.

The sergeant's wife claims that he sees things in clocks that she cannot: "He has bought more clocks which, when bought, he says will be beautiful, when all I see is a lot of broken down pieces." What he sees is nothing mysterious, nor any more extraordinary than throwing a curve. What it takes is practice and, in the case of a potentially repairable clock, the means is in the trained eye rather than the flexible wrist. As his wife adds: "He has this capacity for seeing what can be done, for anticipating the

finished product."

Most of what Moehrke learned was self-taught. "At that time I was starting out," he related, "there was virtually nothing on clock and watch repair in the libraries." Admitting to "a little mechanical ability", his education came by bits and pieces, trial by error. "I'd take a movement from a clock and put it on the bench. Then I'd put a light on it and just look at it" for as long as it took to understand the mechanics of the part, sometimes for hours. "I'd find that from your drive wheel or your mainspring, this gear drove this one and on and on." The old adage of the leg bone being connected to the shin bone proved to be as timely for Moehrke's purposes as it was for any aspiring med student.

As his father also was a collector, the sergeant grew up surrounded by clocks. In 1964, when he was stationed at Headquarters, Seventh Army, Stuttgart, Germany, he began to apply what he had learned over the years. At that time, he remarked, clocks in need of minor repairs were being sold for as little as two or five dollars. Setting up a small shop in the basement of his quarters, he began to buy up such clocks, clean them, make any

minor repairs, and then take them over to the Thrift Shop to be resold for \$10. Encouraged by a strong response, it became a kind of "paying hobby".

Payment, however, was far more than dollars and cents and led Moehrke to "many interesting places" and led to an association with "many interesting people." It also stimulated for the sergeant an interest in history and appreciation of the past. "I mean, you want to learn about 1820 epoch clocks, but eventually learn about a whole lot of other things concerning that time span." Grandfather clocks, for example, were commissioned by wealthy English landowners each for their unique handcraftsmanship. Later in the 19th Century, however, such products were being replaced by the cheaper American imports, which were mass produced.

Presently, SFC Moehrke "has come to a screeching halt" regarding his collection of clocks. "I don't have the room. I don't have a work bench. I don't have a place to pursue the hobby." Places to pursue the hobby have become increasingly fewer over the past few years, both in Europe and the States, he remarked, due to the popular antique collecting trend which has upped the market price for such items, particularly antique clocks, sky high.

In Asmara, especially in the so-called "bosch" area, he mused, everything that's ever been manufactured, at any time, seems to turn up. Admitting that there are good buys nearby available to anyone willing to do the tracking, digging and horse trading, Moehrke added that since he's been stationed here his interests in the field of antiques has branched out into an assortment of odds and ends.

SFC Moehrke hopes to be reassigned to Fort Devens, Mass., nestled within his old New England stamping grounds where he expects to retire soon with his wife and son "to do a little hunting, some antiquing," and poking around obscure, backwoods barns, "hopefully to find something before the antiquing dealers have gotten to it."

reprinted from *The Kagnev Gazelle*

The lonely life on the hill



"The wind howls and when it snows the flakes fall horizontally"

By Bob Hoyer, *The Stars and Stripes*

IN THE FALL and winter bone-numbing winds lash the Turkish-American radar site that stands like a beacon high above the ancient Black Sea port of Sinop, Turkey.

"The Hill," as it is known to the changing contingents of troops stationed here, was created centuries before the arrival of man—the product of a geologic convulsion that left a slender promontory jutting into the sea.

Although a thriving Greek settlement at the time of Diogenes, the salty iconoclast born there during the fourth century B.C., the city today is on the remote fringe of NATO's southeastern flank.

The physical ruggedness of the site, and its off-the-beaten-track location 900 feet above the sea, leave impressions that men who work here carry with them the rest of their lives.

"They tell me you always remember a tour on 'the Hill.' After a winter here I know why. The wind howls incessantly. Half the time we're squatting in a cloud bank. When it snows the flakes fly horizontally," said a junior officer who has developed an appreciation for the neat, snug little base and the rough-hewn beauty of the surrounding terrain.

"In the summer it's quite pleasant. On a clear night we see the lights of Sinop twinkling below us."

Not everyone shares his enthusiasm, but a surprising number of men seem to be philosophical about a tour at Sinop and many acquire a strange fascination for the assignment, once they become accustomed to the isolation and the unusual setting.

The remoteness is something that is sensed from the day the new arrival flies into the Black Sea port of Samsun aboard a two-engine Turkish Airlines (THY) plane. From Samsun he has time to savor the rugged beauty of the coastal terrain, as he rides the base bus on the lone road to Sinop, a rough and winding three-hour trip on a route that never strays far from the sea.

To make up for the isolation, the base has been equipped with many of the amenities found back home.

During the summer, Ataturk Field is lighted for evening baseball and softball.

The gymnasium, handball courts, bowling alleys and steam bath are open the year round.

For men who wish to indulge in pursuits of the mind, the education office schedules university and high

school courses and the library offers 10,000 volumes—a larger selection than normal for a base the size of Sinop.

The biweekly newspaper, "The Diogenes," (handset by Turkish printers who do not read English) chronicles on-base and off-base activities.

The theater, now receiving the latest movies from the Armed Forces Motion Picture Service, is one of the most popular places on base.

Regularly scheduled chapel tours are run to Trabzon, an ancient community on the Black Sea, and to Izmir, the historic city on the Aegean.

The "White Boat," a Turkish cruise ship that travels between Sinop and Istanbul twice a week, is particularly inviting to men on "The Hill," with its reasonable \$25 round-trip tab for military personnel.

Most men on leave take the bus as far as Samsun, where they book flights on THY to Ankara, Istanbul and Europe.

During the one-year tour many personnel manage to make at least one trip home via chartered air—a round-trip fare that usually runs less than \$250.

Two four-place U8 aircraft maintained at a nearby field are used for

limited runs to Sinop and Istanbul.

In Sinop, a city of 16,000, the Yeni (New) Hotel restaurant is a popular rendezvous for Americans who order *donner kebab*, roast lamb built up from thin layers on a thick spike.

Next to eating, souvenir hunting in Sinop shops and boar hunting in the region around Sinop are favored diversions.

But it was Diogenes, born about 320 B.C., who put Sinop on the map with his wit and showmanship, the most famous act being his search with a lantern in broad daylight for an honest man.

It gets lonely

Only a handful of servicemen, (204), are assigned to the site from TUSLOG Det 4. One hundred and sixty nine live off post and most of them do so because they paid to transport their families overseas.

Because there are no family quarters and no dependent school on base, a tour to Sinop is unaccompanied. As a result, servicemen who choose to be accompanied must pay their wives' transportation from the United States.

Most men consider the separation

from their homes and their families the most undesirable aspect of duty on "the Hill."

"It wouldn't be bad at all if we could have our families with us," said a junior NCO.

"It's okay. You eventually get used to it. But the winter really drags. Especially during the bad weather, when the roads become a quagmire, and we don't get mail for a week," said a single soldier with a girl friend back home.

Army Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Crowell, former commanding officer of TUSLOG Det. 4 and installation commander, urges men to get off "the Hill" as often as possible.

"The biggest problem here is providing something for the individual to do when he's off duty," another officer said.

Summer is the most pleasant season in Sinop and it's during summer that most men take leave for travel in Turkey and Europe.

The base bus, departing daily at 5:30 a.m., offers the quickest link to Europe, via Turkish Airlines at Sam-sun.

Throughout the 120 miles it's a

thrilling ride along a rugged coast where birds of prey soar from steep cliffs.

Conspicuous by their absence are the resort hotels which now mark similar coastal regions across much of the globe.

Reactions vary

Going to or coming from Sinop, individuals' reactions run the gamut.

Although his outlook is hardly typical, Specialist 5 Philip B. Bird, en route to Atlanta to visit his pregnant wife, offered an appraisal of his tour at Sinop which may be food for thought.

"Duty on the Hill isn't bad at all. I've traveled to a number of small towns in the vicinity of Sinop and I've grown very fond of the Turkish people," Bird said.

"In the summer there are plenty of things to occupy your off-duty time. The beach rented by Special Services on the isthmus is delightful.

"A lot of guys complain. But a tour on the Hill makes them learn to live by themselves. In this sense an assignment such as this helps them grow up." ■

DIALOGUE continued from inside front cover

ifications. Women should not be given jobs because the boss wants to fill a quota to pacify the "women libbers" and keep everyone happy. Likewise, women should not expect any special treatment or consideration when competing for jobs because they are women.

Supervisors do not always recognize that women are competent. The attitudes of these supervisors often hold women back. They possibly may feel that women are not responsible or as capable as men to do a good job. But as people retire and are replaced by new individuals with different attitudes, women will have a better chance for equal job opportunity."

GS-6, 5 years service

The view of the middle of the road . . .

"There are areas in most walks of life that do not need to be sacrosanct to men—yet they are kept as such. The Army is probably no different in its reluctance to open up to equal opportunity for women, but it is a beginning . . . the Army has definitely not gone too far."

GS-9, 31 years service

And the fighters . . .

"When a woman shows that she has potential and capability for greater responsibility she is still held in the same

job series (i.e., steno, typist etc). She is not allowed to OJT or given an opportunity to be schooled in another area. In some cases a supervisor will allow her to do additional duties in new areas but will not give the recognition for her efforts by initiating the necessary paper work to reclassify her or have her present job upgraded."

GS-7, 17 years service

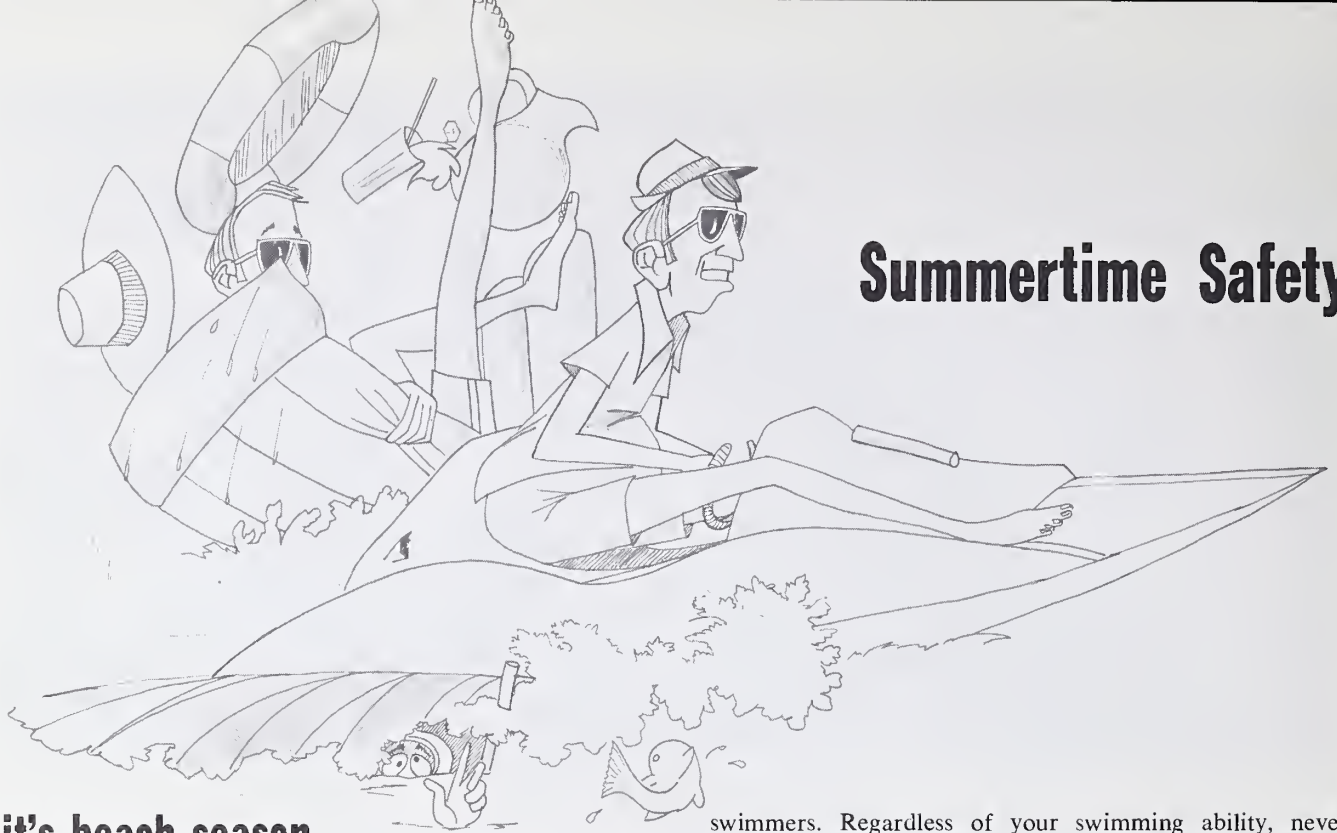
"It may appear, because of my grade, that I am ungrateful when I say it is not as easy for a woman to get ahead in the Army as it is for a man.

"Jobs that are comparable to mine in this Headquarters are filled by men in GS-12 positions. Probably the most flagrant discrimination occurred when I was put in for promotion to a GS-11. Three other GS-9s (all men) were put in for promotion at the same time. All four of us were in the same staff element. Even though I had served as a GS-9 longer than any of the others and was the only one with a college degree, my promotion was held up for several months and I was informed that I was not eligible to go from a GS-9 to a GS-11. I could go one grade at a time. The three men were promoted without question.

"I don't wish this to sound like I am a disgruntled person. I thoroughly enjoy my work. There are many compensations in knowing that one's work is appreciated by the individual members of the program."

GS-11, 27 years service

Summertime Safety



it's beach season

Sunny beaches bring out the boaters and the bathers. All are anxious (and sometimes over anxious) to have a rip roaring time and get "the fastest tan in the land".

Overexposure to the ultra violet rays of the sun causes redness (sunburn!) because of dilation of blood vessels in the skin. Blisters and serious complications can result when your skin becomes overexposed.

It's wise to be cautious of the sun's rays, and extra wise to be cautious of water sports that also could be harmful.

Following the rules of water safety can help prevent fatalities. Remember—before attempting to save a drowning person—"throw, row, then go". As exaggerated as fatality statistics often sound, they are true and many could be prevented. In 1971, according to the National Safety Council, 7300 drownings occurred nationwide, excluding drownings caused by floods etc. (1972 statistics are not yet available.)

Also, some of the worst tragedies happen to the best

swimmers. Regardless of your swimming ability, never disregard the basics of swimming safety. Never swim alone, always swim in daylight and remain within reach of children to provide immediate assistance.

Boating is always a lot of fun, but captain and crew should know a little more than how to turn on the motor and handle the rudder. A basic boating rule is to know how to swim. Other essentials include:

- swimming for 10 minutes fully clothed,
- putting on a life vest while treading water,
- using a buoyant cushion correctly,
- inflating clothing as a flotation device.

Because accidents do happen, be prepared and keep safety on your mind.

Remember the five causes of boating accidents

- Overpowering—the motor should fit the hull
- Avoid high speed—slow down for turns
- Overloading—"one more" does matter
- Falling overboard—hanging over the side leads to man overboard
- Damage from wakes—be courteous to others

and it's bike season

Spring has sprung and with the advent of warmer weather more and more motorcyclists will be wheeling through the streets and byways of the nation.

A motorcycle's lack of enclosure gives the rider a sense of exhilaration and freedom. But this lack of enclosure also makes the motorcycle a potentially dangerous vehicle in the hands of an inexperienced or careless biker. With the "motorcycle season" approaching, each rider should acquaint or perhaps reacquaint himself with the safety devices on his motorcycle to insure that the thrill of a motorcycle ride doesn't become another avoidable tragedy.

Safe motorcycle riding becomes a habit to the good rider. He habitually doesn't take chances. He habitually rides defensively, always watching out for the other guy. And probably just as important he habitually makes a safety inspection of his bike and safety wearing apparel, making repairs whenever they are needed. This safety in-

Before you set out, make sure your body is well protected. Check your lights, turn signals and tires. Next examine the chain, sprockets and throttle cable. While driving slowly down the street, check your brakes.

A few minute inspection could save your life.



Washington Day Expedition hikers CWO Ron Teets, SGT Berlin, SSG Jim Poe, SGT Bill Barnett, 1LT Kevin O'Grady and Sue Barnett begin the competition.

Walkathon

TUSLOG Det 4, Sinop, Turkey—The results of the annual Washington Day Expedition are in, with Headquarters and Service Company's entry coming out on top. The annual event, held in conjunction with President's Day, is part of the Adventure Training Program of Det 4.

The Expedition is a 16.1 mile walkathon through the Turkish countryside finishing at the Government Building in downtown Sinop. Ten teams, with at least six entrants, began the event at Yellow Lake. The race course covered the scenic foothills near Akliman, the sandy beaches of Boyancill, to the Roman cobblestone boulevards of Sinop.

All services and sexes joined in the event. The H&S Company team, led by Joseph Howard, consisted of Bob Taylor, Tony Kolankiewicz, Gary Nix, Garon Issac, and Robert Cunningham. Second place went to the Signal Maintenance section, with third to Air Force One. The first place time was three hours and 13 minutes.

Tennis

7th RRES, Thailand—Steve Brisky, a relatively unknown tennis player at Ramasun, staged a dramatic come-

back to be crowned King of the Courts at Ramasun.

After being beaten in two straight sets by eventual runner-up Gregg Duvall, Brisky entered the losers bracket of the double elimination tournament. As Duvall was disposing of all opposition in the winners bracket in two straight sets, little attention was being paid to Brisky. Crossing paths again, Brisky, as winner of the losers bracket, and Duvall, winner of the winner's bracket, Brisky had his work cut out for him. Not only had no one beaten Duvall in a match, but no one even beat him in a set.

In a grueling, well played match, Brisky defeated Duvall in three sets to even match losses at one apiece. Brisky accomplished what many people thought was impossible by beating Duvall two straight matches to win the crown.

Lock and Load

Ft. Devens, MA—The Ft. Devens Commander's 1972 Championship Rifle and Pistol Matches, held late last year, attracted a wealth of shooting talent; and when the smoke cleared, three ASA men were the overall winners in five matches.

Staff Sergeant Edward Brautlacht, and Sergeant Daniel Hammer won

two matches apiece in the rifle (M14) competition. SSG Brautlacht, competing in the open category, won 20 shot rapid fire standing to prone, 300 yards, 60 seconds per 10 shot string, and was the winner of an aggregate match, rapid fire, with a score of 354.

SGT Hammer, competing in the new shooters class, (never fired in competition) won the 20 shot slow fire prone position, 600 yards, one minute per shot, and the aggregate slow fire match, tallying a 357 score.

Staff Sergeant Donald Palmbach, competing in the pistol (.45 calibre) matches, ran up a score of 176-3 during the 20 shot rapid fire 25 yard distance match, to clinch the overall winner title.

The method of scoring used provided for one overall match winner from one of the two categories, plus first, second and third place awards, in each classification. This method gives recognition to those shooters who were consistent in their firing throughout each match.

Bowling

7th RRES, Thailand—With a massive 5618 total pins, the Ramasun Bowling team became the USARSUP-THAI Bowling Champs. Under the direction of Johnny Malaspina, team captain, the rock and rollers from the 7th defeated Samae-San, Bangkok, STRATCOM, and Lop Buri for the title.

With Gene Lyndes as *Mr. King Pin*, winning the All-Events Trophy and Mike Fejes as runner up in the singles event, the Cobras won Ramasun's Fourth Sports Trophy.

DOUBLE ZOT

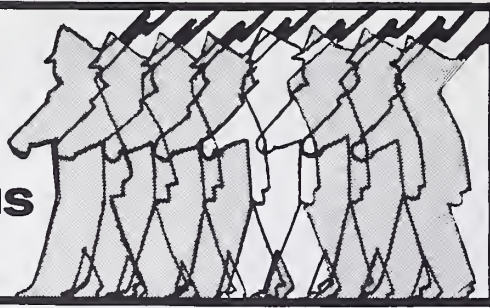
To all those spectators and participants at ASA's numerous sporting events, world-wide, who didn't take any pictures to help out your publication, *The Hallmark* . . . ZOT and DOUBLE ZOT!!!!

Photography Enhances Sports Pages—Send Black and White Prints or Negatives

THE

Missed

PERSONS BUREAU



'On the Move' is the watchword for this month's retired ASA personnel, from land development to marriage, the retirees are in on the act!

1SG **Charles Sexton** helps the mail move in his work with the U.S. Postal Service in Odenton, Maryland.

How about a summer move for you? SGM "**Tommy**" **Thompson** has recommendations for many people as he deals with a land development and real estate firm in California.

On the move with the FBI is MSG **Edward Beyers**, while MSG **William**

Hackett has remarried and is working at Two Rock Ranch Station. A U.S. Coast Guard man now, Bill says his heart is still with the Army and ASA.

LT **John Galie** of Pittsburgh has adjusted quite well to civilian life. He recently became the proud father of a son and he's still adjusting to that!

The Buffalo, NY reserve unit is on the move as they prepare for this summer's camp with the help of LT **Mike Capitman**.

NSA forces are exploding into ac-

tion with the efforts of 1LT **Larry Dietz**. He is living in Boston, where he is an NSA mobile dispatcher. He writes that his spare time is gobbled up by his son Charles, aged 15 months, and contacts with old friends from the 303d RR Bn.

SP4 **William Potts** writes that he has a problem which some ASA person may be able to help him solve. He was stationed at Rothwesten, 17th Field Station USASA, during a West Germany tour from 1967-1970.

During this tour he participated in a field trip at Herzogenaurach, where he received a knee injury. This injury was not reported on his medical records. He needs the names and addresses of those who participated in the field exercise, particularly the addresses of Erron Gartrell and Dr. (MAJ) Vilicani. Please contact Bill at P. O. Box 437, Montevallo, AL 35115, if you have any helpful information.

Science & Medicine

Flash Gordon? Huh!?!

A new velocity-checking device that clocks speeders—going or coming—is being used by Military Police. Looking like a funny gun, the Speedgun instantly determines the speed of a vehicle. Its operation is very simple: by aiming the gun on the vehicle, a MP determines the speed by looking at digits appearing in a glass panel on the base of the gun. By pulling the trigger, the MP is able to lock the digital reading in place so that it can later be shown to the driver. The speed gun is not only a weapon against speeders it is also an accident-prevention device in that it can be used to calibrate speedometers.

Mind Over Belly

Two doctors on the Brooklyn, NY, VA hospital staff, have found a spot in your brain that can keep you from getting fat.

Dr. Albert F. Debons and Dr. Isidore Krinsky, have figured how the brain's data processing center (that regulates appetite) operates to keep average people from over-eating.

The scientists expect to eventually develop a pill that will regulate this spot in the brain, preventing people from becoming obese.

Writing in the May 1972 issue of the Journal of Postgraduate Medicine, the two doctors presented evidence that the satiety center participates in the mechanism for maintenance of a normal caloric balance by serving as a site where information on the status of glucose utilization is monitored and transmitted into the central nervous system.

Appalling Statistics

Reliable studies indicate that only one of every five adult Americans gets any

regular planned exercise beyond that required by his or her job.

It is widely recognized that regular vigorous physical activity is a boon to personal health and performance. The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is launching a new program designed to bring these benefits to millions of Americans.

The Presidential Sports Award will be available to any man or woman, 18 years of age or over, who meets the qualifying standards in any of 31 popular participatory sports. You don't have to be an expert to win—just persistent. The basic principle governing qualification is 50 hours of participation, spread over at least 50 sessions, within a period of four months.

The idea, of course, is to encourage regular participation in sports in the hope that it will become a lifelong habit. Won't you try it? (AFPS)

It's Worth the Hassle

Training makes a better man, improves morale and saves money. This author points out the responsibilities of the technician and the manager to keep themselves trained and thus perform their jobs as efficiently as possible.

It seems like each time we glance behind us there is a representative from the training section dogging our footsteps with a list of new OJT requirements or an evaluation test clutched in his paw. Is there a valid reason for this constant uproar over training? Yes there is.

People who know what they are doing seldom make mistakes. People who don't know what they are doing often make mistakes. Each mistake costs money. Beyond the dollar cost of each mistake is its impact on morale. This is evident when, for example, a finance clerk's ineptness causes a delay in payment of a travel voucher or when someone in the transportation section goofs and you don't receive your hold baggage. The effect is less visible but every bit as costly when, again for example, a radio repairman doesn't fix a receiver properly or on time. Or suppose a pilot, not knowing proper navigation techniques, bombs the wrong target? In the latter case, the mistake is deadly.

We as employees owe it to the stockholders of our "company", the American people, to do our jobs as efficiently as possible. We can perform efficiently only when

we know what we are supposed to do, how we are supposed to do it, and why it is done in the first place. Awareness of this what, how, and why requires knowledge and proficiency. We gain knowledge by learning. We gain proficiency by practice, and by training.

One main responsibility of a commander is to make sure that each of his personnel knows the requirements of his job and has the ability to do it correctly. The only way to met this goal is through a constant program of learning and training, always followed up by a process of thorough evaluation.

Evaluation is paramount. Only by checking to ensure that you, the technician, are doing your job right can I, the manager, be sure I'm doing mine right.

So the next time that trainer approaches you with a reading list or an evaluation test, try to remember that he's not there to harrass you. He is there to help see to it that your tax dollar and mine is being spent as efficiently as possible. Remember, it's our money we're spending.

MAJ Arthur H. Anderson

Give Me a Chance

Children learn that "all men are created equal", but a quick look outside their sheltered walls proves this isn't always true. Things are beginning to change; maybe editorials like the one below can hasten these changes.

"I am the person who was born to live in a skin with a different color than yours. I could not choose my parents, nor you yours. Thus, the color pigments imbedded by the unchangeable hands of nature in your skin are per chance, white, while mine are black, or brown, or yellow. But, underneath, I am just like you. My muscles ripple in the same waves of power and thrill to the same throb of joyous action. My mind has the same functions as

yours. I love and hate, hope and despair, rejoice and suffer, along with you. When my children lose their fair chance of life, and become aware of the bitter mood of prejudice that they must tread, then I know what color has cost me. I offer you my hand in rebuilding an unjust world that you and I can make better than we have found it. I am the person in a different color skin."

Everyman

Ideas and Opinions

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."

What's Your Excuse?

I CAN TAKE IT
OR LEAVE
IT ALONE!



Ever ask WHY you always decide to TAKE IT? An alcoholic can't leave it alone.

IT HELPS
ME THINK!



Get wise! Alcohol dulls rather than sharpens your mind.

IT'S MY NERVES
AND QUIT
STAMPING
THOSE BIG FEET
!



If this is your excuse, perhaps you do need help. Get it from your doctor.

IT'S MY
MOTHER-IN-LAW!



Escape through excessive drinking will only increase those "in-law" problems.

I OWE
EVERYBODY!



Sure you do! But if you want to be solvent, PAY those debts--you CAN'T drown them!

IT'S THE
ONLY WAY
I CAN RELAX!



An alcoholic may INTEND to relax, but the result is usually COLLAPSE.

I'M ALL RIGHT
AS LONG AS
I STICK TO BEER!



Are you? One beer contains as much alcohol as an average mixed drink.

NOBODY
UNDERSTANDS ME



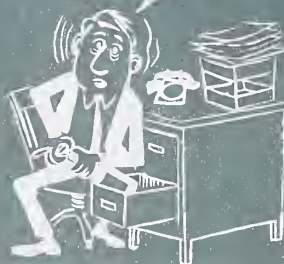
Perhaps what you need is TREATMENT instead of understanding.

IT'S
HEREDITARY
WITH ME!



Alcoholism is NOT hereditary--but you may be passing it on through example.

MY JOB
GETS ME DOWN!



That's likely--IF your "job" has become continuous intoxication and your "boss" is alcohol.

IF YOU WANT
TO BE SUCCESSFUL
YOU HAVE TO
ENTERTAIN



Yes, it's good to entertain, but YOU can be a bigger success without passing the buck to a beverage.

I'M A VERY
SICK MAN!



It's true, the alcoholic IS a sick man, but not with a cold. His medicine ISN'T in a bottle.